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correlation-type receiver

Coryphodontidae

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system utilizing correlation techniques where signals derived from the same source are correlated to derive the phase difference between the signals.

correlation-type receiver *See* correlator.

correlative rights [PETRO ENG] Legal rights protecting property over a portion of a gas or oil reservoir from excessive or wasteful withdrawal of hydrocarbons by adjoining properties overlying the same reservoir.

correlator [ELECTR] A device that detects weak signals in noise by performing an electronic operation approximating the computation of a correlation function. Also known as correlation-type receiver.

correlogram [MATH] A curve showing the assumed correlation between two mathematical variables. Also known as correlation curve.

correspondence principle [QUANT MECH] The principle that quantum mechanics has a classical limit in which it is equivalent to classical mechanics. Also known as Bohr's correspondence principle.

corresponding points [PHYSIO] Any two retinal areas in the respective eyes so that the area in one eye has an identical direction in the opposite retina.

corresponding states [PHYS CHEM] The condition when two or more substances are at the same reduced pressures, the same reduced temperatures, and the same reduced volumes.

corridor [ECO] A land bridge that allows free migration of fauna in both directions.

Corrigan's pulse [MED] A pulse characterized by a rapid, forceful ascent (water-hammer quality) and rapid downstroke or descent (collapsing quality); seen with aortic regurgitation and hypokinetic circulatory states.

Corrodentia [INV ZOO] The equivalent name for Psocoptera.

corroding lead [MFT] Lead that can be corroded to make white lead.

Corrodkote test [MST] An accelerated corrosion test in which the article is coated with a slurry of clay and a salt solution and then exposed to a high humidity for a specified period.

corrosion [GEOMER] Chemical erosion by motionless or moving agents. [MFT] Gradual destruction of a metal or alloy due to chemical processes such as oxidation or the action of a chemical agent.

corrosion border *See* corrosion rim.

corrosion fatigue [MFT] Damage to or failure of a metal due to corrosion combined with fluctuating fatigue stresses.

corrosion fatigue limit [MFT] The maximum stress that a corroded material can withstand for a given number of stress reversals.

corrosion number *See* acid number.

corrosion potential [MFT] The measure of corroding surface potential in an electrolyte in relation to a reference electrode while the circuit is open.

corrosion protection [MFT] The minimization of corrosion by coating with a protective metal, with an oxide or phosphide or similar substance, or with a protective paint, or by rendering the metal passive.

corrosion rim [MINERAL] A modification of the outlines of a porphyritic crystal due to the corrosive action of a magma on previously stable minerals. Also known as corrosion border.

correlation test [MFT] Any of various tests to determine the resistance of a metal to chemical attack.

Corretron [MATER] Trade name for a silicon cast iron.

corrosive [MATER] A substance that causes corrosion.

corrosive flux [MFT] A soldering flux, usually composed of inorganic salts and acids, which provides oxide removal of the base metal upon application of solder; flux remaining on the base metal is corrosive and should be removed.

corrosiveness [MFT] The tendency of a metal to wear away another by chemical attack.

corrosive sublimate *See* mercuric chloride.

corrugated bar [DES ENG] Steel bar with transverse ridges; used in reinforced concrete.

corrugated fastener [DES ENG] A thin corrugated strip of steel that can be hammered into a wood joint to fasten it.

corrugated lens [OPTICS] A lens having circular sections cut out from the surface to reduce its weight without lowering its focal power.

corrugating [DES ENG] Forming straight, parallel, alternate ridges and grooves in sheet metal, cardboard, or other material.

corsite [PETR] A spheroidal variety of gabbro. Also known as miagite; napoleonite.

cortex [ANAT] The outer portion of an organ or structure, such as of the brain and adrenal glands. [BOT] A primary tissue in roots and stems of vascular plants that extends inward from the epidermis to the phloem. [INV ZOO] The peripheral layer of certain protozoans.

cortical stimulator [MED] An electronic instrument used in nerve and mental therapy to deliver an electric shock of prescribed strength by means of a pulsating current.

corticoid *See* adrenal cortex hormone.

corticosteroid [BIOCHEM] 1. Any steroid hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex of vertebrates, 2. Any steroid with properties of an adrenal cortex steroid.

corticosterone [BIOCHEM] $C_21H_{28}O_4$ A steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex of vertebrates that stimulates carbohydrate synthesis and protein breakdown and is antagonistic to the action of insulin.

corticotropic [PHYSIO] Having an effect on the adrenal cortex.

corticotropicin [BIOCHEM] A hormonal preparation having adrenocorticotropic activity, derived from the adenohypophysis of certain domesticated animals.

cortin unit [BIOL] A unit for the standardization of adrenal cortical hormones.

cortisol *See* hydrocortisone.

cortisone [BIOCHEM] $C_21H_{26}O_5$ A steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex of vertebrates that acts principally in carbohydrate metabolism.

cortlandite [PETR] A peridotite consisting of large crystals of hornblende with poikilitically included crystals of olivine. Also known as hudsonite.

corundum [MINERAL] Al_2O_3 A hard mineral occurring in various colors and crystallizing in the hexagonal system; crystals are usually prismatic or in rounded barrel shapes; gem varieties are ruby and sapphire.

corvette [NAV ARCH] 1. A warship with a continuous deck from fore to stern, usually with no structure above, and usually with only one row of guns. 2. A very maneuverable escort ship having antisubmarine and antiaircraft guns, depth charges, and detection equipment.

Corvidae [INV ZOO] A family of large birds in the order Passeriformes having stout, long beaks; includes the crows, jays, and magpies.

Corvus [ASTRON] A constellation, right ascension 12 hours, declination 20°S. Abbreviated Crv. Also known as Crow.

corvusite [MINERAL] $V_2V_{12}O_{34} \cdot nH_2O$ A blue-black to brown mineral consisting of a hydrous oxide of vanadium; occurs in massive form.

Corylophidae [INV ZOO] The equivalent name for Orthoprididae.

corymb [BOT] An inflorescence in which the flower stalks arise at different levels but reach the same height, resulting in a flat-topped cluster.

corymbose [BOT] Resembling or pertaining to a corymb. **Corynebacteriaceae** [MICROBIO] Formerly a family of nonsporeforming, usually nonmotile rod-shaped bacteria in the order Eubacteriales including animal and plant parasites and pathogens.

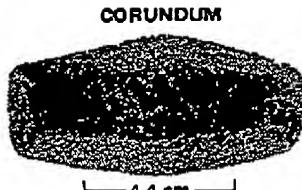
Corynebacteriophage [VIROL] Any bacteriophage able to infect *Corynebacterium* species.

Corynebacterium [MICROBIO] A genus of gram-positive, straight or slightly curved rods in the coryneform group of bacteria; club-shaped swellings are common; includes human and animal parasites and pathogens, and plant pathogens.

Corynebacterium diphtheriae [MICROBIO] A facultatively aerobic, nonmotile species of bacteria that causes diphtheria in humans. Also known as Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

Coryphaenidae [VERT ZOO] A family of pelagic fishes in the order Perciformes characterized by a blunt nose and deeply forked tail.

Coryphodontidae [PALEON] The single family of the Coryphodontoidea, an extinct superfamily of mammals.



CORUNDUM
A specimen of corundum from Steinbok, South Africa. (American Museum of Natural History)

Webster's NewWorldTM Dictionary

Third College Edition

*Dedicated
to David B. Guralnik
lexicographical mentor
and friend*

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filmer / fine

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etc.) *vt*. 1 to become covered with a film 2 *ca*) to make a FILM (*rt. 5a & b*) *vb*) to be filmed or suitable for filming (*this novel won't film well*) —*film'er n.*

film-goer (*film'go'er*) *n.* MOVIEGOER

filmic (*film'ik*) *adj.* 1 of or having to do with films or the art of making them 2 of the visual qualities of a film as distinct from the theme, dialogue, story, etc. 3 visually exciting or expressive

film-maker (*film'ma'ker*) *n.* a person who makes films, esp. a producer, director, etc. —*film'making n.*

film noir (*film' noir*) [*Fr.*, black film] a type of motion picture, esp. of the 1940's and 1950's, realistic, pessimistic, or cynical in mood and often dealing melodramatically with urban crime and corruption

film-o-raphy (*film' o'raf'ē*) *n.* a list of the films of a particular actor, director, genre, etc.

film pack several sheets of photographic film in a frame that fits in the back of a camera

film-strip (*film'strip*) *n.* a length of film containing still photographs, often of illustrations, diagrams, charts, etc., arranged in sequence for projection separately and used as a teaching aid

film'y (*film'ē*) *adj.* **film'y'er**, **film'y'est** 1 of or like a film; hazy, gauzy, etc. 2 covered with or as with a film; blurred —*film'y adv.* —*film'y ness n.*

film'o or **fillo** (*fil'o*) *n.* *alt. sp.* of PHYLLO

filo-po-dium (*fil'o po'dēəm* *əm* *fil'o*) *n.*, *pl.* *-dia* (*ə*) [*ModL < L filum, thread (see FILM) + -podium*] a thin, narrow pseudopodium consisting primarily of ectoplasm

filose (*fil'ōs*) *adj.* [*< L filum (see FILM) + -osus*] 1 threadlike 2 having a threadlike projection

fil'se (*fil'sē*) *n.* [*Fr. filier; see FILIAL*] a son or a youth; often used like English "Jr." /Dumas fil'se/

fil's (*fil's*, *fil's*) *n.*, *pl.* *fil's* [*Ar. earlier fālō < LG: phollī, a small coin, rt. of a scutellus*] any of the monetary units of: a) Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, equal to 1/100 of a dinar b) the United Arab Emirates, equal to 1/100 of a dirham c) the Yemen Arab Republic, equal to 1/100 of a riyal

filter (*fil'tər*) *n.* [*ME filtre < OFr < ML filtrum, filtrum, felt, filled wool (used for straining liquors) < Grac see FILT*] 1 a device for separating solid particles, impurities, etc. from a liquid or gas by passing it through a porous substance 2 any porous substance used or suitable for this as sand, charcoal, felt, etc. 3 *Physics* a) a device or substance that passes electric currents of certain frequencies or frequency ranges while preventing the passage of others b) a device or substance that partially or completely absorbs certain light rays (a color filter for a camera lens) —*vt* [*Fr. filtre < the n.*] 1 to pass (a liquid or gas) through a filter 2 to remove or separate (solid particles, impurities, etc.) from a liquid or gas by means of a filter (often *with out*) 3 to act as a filter for —*vt* 1 to pass through or as if through a filter 2 to move or pass slowly (the news filtered through town)

filter-able (*fil'tərəb'l*) *adj.* that can be filtered —*filter-ability n.*

filterable virus any virus, so called because most viruses are capable of passing through fine filters that bacteria cannot pass through

filter bed a tank, covered trench, etc. with a sand or gravel bottom, used to filter water, sewage, etc.

filter feeder an animal that feeds by filtering small organisms or food particles from the water or air, as a clam, whalebone whale, or sponge

filter paper porous paper for filtering liquids

filter tip 1 a cigarette tip containing cellulose, cotton, charcoal, etc. and serving as a mouthpiece through which the smoke is filtered 2 a cigarette having such a tip —*filter'tip* or *filter-tipped* *adj.*

filth (*filth*) *n.* [*ME < OE fylfe < base of ful (see FOUL) + -th*] 1 disgustingly offensive dirt, garbage, etc. 2 anything considered as foul as this; esp. anything viewed as gross, indecent or obscene 3 gross moral corruption

filthy (*filthy*) *adj.* *filth'ier*, *filth'iest* [*ME fylfē*] 1 full of filth; disgustingly foul 2 grossly obscene 3 morally vicious or corrupt —*SYN. dirty* —*filthy adv.* —*filth'iness n.*

fil-trable (*fil'trəb'l*) *adj.* *fil'trəb'l* —*fil'trəb'l* —*fil'trəb'l* *adj.*

fil-trate (*fil'trāt*) *vt* *-trated*, *-trating* [*< ML filtrare, pp. of filtrare < filtrum, FILTER*] 1 to filter —*n.* a filtered liquid —*fil'tration n.*

filum (*fil'um*) *n.*, *pl.* *fil'ma* (*-lo*) [*It., a thread: see FILM*] *Ant.* any threadlike part; filament

film-bris (*film'bris*) *n.*, *pl.* *bris'ē* (*bris'ē*) [*ModL < L fiber, fringe*] Biol. a fringe or border of hairs, fibers, etc. or a fringelike process, esp. at the opening of an oviduct in mammals

film-brate (*film'brāt*) *adj.* [*It. filmbrato, fringed; see prec.*] having a fringe of hairs, fibers, etc. —*film'bration n.*

fin (*fin*) *n.* [*Fr.*] the end; finish; conclusion

fin' (fin) *n.* [*ME < OE finn, akin to Du vinn, Ger fenne < IE *(e)p̥i-n̥-, point < base *(e)p̥(h)e-; pointed stick > sp̥t, spine*] 1 any of several winglike, membranous organs on the body of a fish, dolphin, etc., used in swimming, turning, and balancing 2 anything like a fin in shape or use; *specif.* a) any narrow edge or ridge formed in manufacturing, as on a casting by metal forced through the halves of the mold b) any vertical airofoil, fixed or movable, whose chief function is to give stability in flight c) a stabilizing or steering projection on boats or submarines 3 [Slang] a hand or arm —*vt* to fin, fin'ning to cut the fins from (a fish) —*vt* to move the fins, esp. in a violent way

fin' (fin) *n.* [*shortened < W Yidd finf, five (cf. B Yidd finf) < MHG vinf < OHG vinf, five*] [Slang] a five-dollar bill

fin abbrev. 1 *fin* /2 financial 3 *fin* finished

fin 1 *Finland* 2 *finnish*

fin-able (*fin'əb'l*) *adj.* liable to a fine

fin-agle (*fin'əgl*) *vt*, *-gled*, *-gling* [*< ?*] [Colloq.] to get, arrange, or maneuver by cleverness, persuasion, etc., or esp. by craftiness, trickery, etc. —*fin'əglər n.*

fin-al (*fin'ēl*) *adj.* [*ME < OFr < L finalis < finis, end; see FINISH*] 1 of or coming at the end; last; concluding (the final chapter) 2 leaving no further chance for action, discussion, or change; decisive; conclusive (a final decree) 3 having to do with the basic or ultimate purpose, aim, or end (a final cause) —*n.* 1 anything final 2 (pl.) the last of a series of contests, trials, etc. 3 a final or concluding examination —*SYN. last*

fin-ale (*fin'ēl*) *n.* [It. orig. *adj.* < L *finalis*, final] 1 the concluding movement or passage of a musical composition 2 the last scene or feature of an entertainment 3 the conclusion or last part, and

fin-alist (*fin'ēlist*) *n.* a contestant who participates in the final and deciding contest or contests of a series

fin-al-ity (*fin'ēlētē*) *n.* [*LL finalitas*] 1 the quality or condition of being final, settled, or complete; conclusiveness 2 *pl.* *fin's* anything final

fin-al-ize (*fin'ēlīz*) *vt* *-ized*, *-izing* [*FINAL + -IZE*] to make final; bring to completion —*fin'ēliza'tion n.*

fin-ally (*fin'ēlē*) *adv.* 1 at the end; in conclusion 2 decisively; conclusively; irrevocably

fin-an-cie (*fin'ēnsē*; also *fin'ēnsē*) *n.* [*ME finawice, a fine, forfeit < OFr financer, wealth, revenue < finer, to end, settle accounts, pay ransom < fin see FINN*] 1 (pl.) the money resources, income, etc. of a nation, organization, or person 2 the managing or science of managing money matters, credit, etc. —*vt* *-nanced*, *-nancing* 1 to supply money, credit, or capital to or for 2 to obtain money, credit, or capital for

fin-an-cial (*fin'ēns'ēl*) *adj.* a company specializing in the lending of money to consumers, the purchasing of accounts receivable, and the extension of credit to businesses

fin-an-cial (*fin'ēns'ēl*) *adj.* *fin'ēns'ēl* *adv.* of finance, finances, or financiers —*fin'ēns'ēlly adv.*

fin —*fin* [*financial* implies reference to money matters, esp. where large sums are involved (a financial success); fiscal is used with reference to government revenues and expenditures or the administering of the financial affairs of an organization or corporation (a fiscal year); monetary refers directly to money itself and is used in connection with coinage, circulation standards, relative values, etc. (the monetary unit of a country); pecuniary is applied to money matters of a practical or personal nature (pecuniary motives)]

fin-an-cier (*fin'ēns'ēr*; also *fin'ēns'ēr*, *fin'ēns'ēr*, or *fin'ēns'ēr*; chiefly Brit *fin'ēns'ēr*, *fin'ēns'ēr*) *n.* [*Fr.*] 1 a person trained or skilled in finance 2 a person who engages in financial operations on a large scale —*vt* to engage in financial operations, often specif. in a dishonest way

fin-back whale (*fin'bak*) *ROBORAL*

fin-ches (*fin'ches*) *n.* [*Sp. < fincar, to attach* *< VL *figicart*, to attach] *an estate or plantation in Spain or Spanish America*

finch (*finch*) *n.* [*ME < OE finc, akin to Ger finke < IE echoic base *(e)p̥i-ningo-, chirping bird > Welsh pink, Gr spinos, finch*] any of various small, short-beaked, seed-eating passerine birds (esp. family Fringillidae), including redpolls, canaries, crossbills, goldfinches and chaffinches

find (*fin'd*) *vt* *found*, *finding* [*ME finde, finder < OE funder, akin to Ger finnen, Goth finthian < IE base *pent- to walk, happen upon, meet with; discover by chance*] 2 to get by searching or by making an effort /*find the answer* 3 to get sight or knowledge of *perceive* [I *find* that I was wrong] 4 to experience or feel to *find* pleasure in (music) 5 *cl* to get or recover (something lost) /*to find a missing book* 6 *cl* to get or recover the use of /*we found our sea legs* 7 to realize as being; consider; think /*to find a book boring* 7 *cl* to get to; reach; attain /*the blow found his chin* 8 to decide (the jury found him innocent) 9 to supply; furnish: cf. *round* —*vt* to reach and announce a decision /*the jury found for the accused* —*n.* 1 the act of finding 2 something found, esp. something interesting or valuable —*find oneself* 1 to learn what one's real talents and inclinations are, and begin to apply them 2 to become aware of being (to *find oneself* in trouble) —*find out* 1 to discover; learn 2 to learn the true character or identity of (someone or something) *fin-de* (*fin'dē*) *n.* 1 a person or thing that finds 2 *visor* 3 a small, low-powered telescope attached to a larger one, used to locate objects for closer view with the more powerful telescope —*vt* a person who, for a fee (finder's fee), initiates a business deal between others

fin-de-sie-clé (*fin'dē sē'klē*) [*Fr., end of the century*] of or characteristic of the last years of the 19th *cent.*; formerly used to refer to progressive ideas and customs, but now generally used to indicate decadence

finding (*fin'ding*) *n.* [*ME see FINN*] 1 the act of one who finds; discovery 2 something found or discovered 3 *pl.* miscellaneous small articles or materials used in making garments, shoes, jewelry, etc., as buttons, buckles, or clasps 4 *pl.* the conclusion reached after an examination or consideration of facts or data by a judge, coroner, scholar, etc.

fin' (fin) *n.* [*Fr.*] ordinary French brandy

fin' (fin) *adj.* *fin'jer*, *fin'est* [*ME fin < OFr < ML finus, for L finis, an end, limit; see FINISH*] 1 orig., finished; perfected 2 superior in quality; better than average; excellent; very good /*a fine sample* 3 of exceptional character or ability /*a fine teacher* 4 with no im-
pro-

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